

UNION SERVES NOTICE

Carpenter Is Ordered to Obey or Quit.

Organized labor unions in Honolulu have pitted their influence, either directly or indirectly, against Peter High, the well known contractor and planning mill man to such an extent that men who were perfectly contented in his employ are alleged to have been coerced into withdrawing from his payroll.

At a meeting to be held tonight by one of the unions antagonistic to Mr. High, a Portuguese carpenter, who recently became a union man, will, it is said, face charges preferred by the union, the intent being to force him to leave Peter High's employ. The trial, if it can be given no other name, is the result of a rupture in the business relations of Peter High and several of his men about two months since.

At that time a Portuguese, who had become identified with the carpenter's union, and who had been employed for a brief period by Mr. High, came to his place of business and asked for work. Mr. High refused. This was in the forenoon. The non-favored unionist thereupon came upon his business premises, and also entered the new Kerr block, where Mr. High was fulfilling a contract, and took it upon himself to threaten other Portuguese workmen, claiming that if they did not quit work and join the union, that, after completing the Kerr job, Mr. High would be unable to get any more contracts, and the workmen would then be without work. In short, the self-appointed walking delegate gave out the ultimatum—join the union, or stand ready to lose your job.

The threat had its effect, for it scared three Portuguese workmen into quitting their jobs at noon, but not without the "walking delegate" having spent the entire forenoon arguing with them and occasionally standing on the sidewalk opposite the Kerr block and shaking his fist at the workmen.

The three Portuguese were promised that if they joined the union they would be certain of obtaining steady work. Two of them joined and neither has had steady work from the union yet, whereas, if they had remained with Mr. High, they would still be working six days in the week as before. One of them is now driving an ice-warehouse, not a union job, and the other managed to get a short job on his own account on the new Holy Ghost chapel on Punchbowl.

Recently this carpenter was re-employed by Mr. High, and again the union stepped in and interposed an objection to their union man working on Mr. High's schedule of hours. They wanted an 8-hour day or they would take the man out of his employ. It seems that Mr. High works nine hours a day, but offsets this by figuring up fifty hours work per week as against 48 hours per week as arranged by the union. Mr. High brings his schedule by paying the men for six days' work, paying them half of Saturday. This deducts four hours from the total of fifty-four leaving it at fifty hours, or two hours more than the union will stand for. Practically they make their objection on twenty minutes overtime each day.

The Portuguese kept on with his work and he thereupon received a curt notice from the officers of the union compelling his attendance at a meeting of the union to be held tonight and the alternative to his complying with this order, which was added in a postscript, is the signing of his name from the register as a union laborer, which implies a boycott on him for the future.

Another union carpenter, a white man, recently came to Mr. High asking for employment. Mr. High explained his system of working hours. The man felt that the union would not undertake to have him work on his schedule, whereupon, Mr. High offered to pay him satisfactory wages with overtime, if he would work the nine hours per day, deducting time on Saturdays. The carpenter laid the proposition before the union council, and he was notified that he could not accept it, and the carpenter's chance for earning wages at his trade fell through.

"The situation is this," says Mr. High: "The American laborer, and this includes Hawaiians and Portuguese, must recognize the force which compels contractors to work nine hours a day. They don't seem to take into consideration the fact that Japanese and Chinese contractors and workmen are cutting in on every job possible, and they work ten, eleven or twelve hours a day if necessary and we've got to counteract these people, and our bread in the American's mouth to look at this matter in a commonsense way."

HOW TO AVOID THE DANGERS OF A COLD.—Everyone must realize the dangers attending a severe cold, and that it is always prudent to remain indoors until the danger is passed. Many, however, do not feel able to lose the time and will be interested in knowing that a severe cold may be broken up and all danger avoided by the prompt use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It not only cures, but cures quickly and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

KAMEHAMEHA PAID FOR SHIRTS WITH FAT PIGS

When Kamehameha the Great bought an ordinary shirt from a trader enroute to China in 1819, the great conqueror little thought that the incident would be handed down to posterity as a historical occurrence and placed in the archives of the Hawaiian Historical Society. Kamehameha's shirt cost him a fat pig, and was accredited by the trader in his ledger as being worth about \$2.50.

Before the Historical Society last evening Prof. W. D. Alexander read an interesting paper on "Early Trading in Hawaii—1819," in which he told of the finding in 1889 in an old storeroom in Honolulu a book containing ledger accounts of transactions in Honolulu in 1819. Prof. Alexander ascertained that the books were originally acquired by the Court of Chancery in 1844 in the settlement of the complicated affairs of French & Graham.

French came here in 1819 enroute to China arriving in the brig Niu in March. This was the year made memorable, said the speaker, by the death of Kamehameha, the succession of Liholho, and the abolition of the tabu by Kaahumanu.

The ledger accounts were interesting and among them is noted: "Tamehameha bought two shirts, paying two canoe-loads of vegetables." A week later the conqueror bought sixteen kegs of rum, valued at \$4,000, for which he paid 800 piculs of sandalwood, valued at \$10 per picul.

Liholho purchased a number of muskets, gunpowder, bullets, etc., and the boat "Keowa" valued at \$1400 for which he paid 416 piculs of sandalwood and four hogs. Prof. Alexander said the purchase of the fire arms was timely as they were used with great effect in putting down an uprising eight months later.

Kalanimoku also bought a shirt and paid a hog for it. Kamehameha also purchased \$1200 worth of cloth and bought the brig Niu for \$51,750, (an exorbitant price said Prof. Alexander), paying \$44,470 in sandalwood and giving his note for the balance. There is also an account with Bokl, who bought six packs of cards for which he paid \$3. The kings and chiefs ran up bills amounting to \$61,000, and paid in sandalwood, giving notes for \$24,000. Mr. Adams found the brig to be "rotten" and it had to be taken to Pearl River for repairs.

John Young purchased on March 12, 1819, a new shirt and three pounds of tobacco. Other purchasers were John Harbottle, a pilot; Thomas Meek, George Beckley and Wm. Davis.

The traders quoted at that time Chinese umbrellas at \$3 each and blue cloth at \$3 a yard.

Ed Towse read a paper entitled "Some Hawaiians Abroad," devoted to the exploits of Hawaiians who, from Vancouver's time down to the Sioux war in the 90's, have impressed their individuality in other lands. He spoke at length on Richard Henry Dana's estimate of the Hawaiians he had met on the California coast during the Spanish occupancy, and told of the natives who had joined John Jacob Astor's trading enterprises along the Columbia river, and concluded with a glowing account of the achievements of Frank Grouard, the famous chief of scouts in the United States army, who was a Polynesian by birth, and generally believed to be of Hawaiian parentage.

Dana first came in contact with Hawaiians in southern California in 1835, many of them having reached the coast in smugglers. One was a sailor

known as "Mr. Bingham," named after the elder Bingham. This man's front teeth had been knocked out. It was said, at the death of Kamehameha, and the Americans joked him by saying he had lost his teeth eating Captain Cook, an allegation which "Mr. Bingham" indignantly denied. These Hawaiians were generous to a fault, and Dana had found they were more ready to make sacrifices than his own countrymen.

The speaker then told of the many Astor vessels which came to Hawaii and carried Hawaiians to the Sound country. He connected these Hawaiians and their descendants with the chief of the first fur companies had employed Hawaiians and these had come into Idaho and named it "Owyhee" (Hawaii).

Mr. Towse enjoys a personal acquaintance with Frank Grouard and gave historical data concerning him which showed that Polynesian had reason to be proud of his record as chief of scouts, of whom General Crook, one of the greatest Indian fighters, had said he was the greatest scout the army had ever had, the best rider, the finest shot, a most courageous soldier, and above all a man of irreproachable character. Mr. Towse met him a few weeks after the Pine Ridge fight of Wounded Knee. His father was Benjamin Grouard of New England, and his mother a native of the Friendly Islands. The boy was raised in California; ran away, was a mail carrier in the Indian country, and was captured by Sitting Bull when nineteen years old and adopted by the chief. He escaped eight years later and became a scout. He saved commands of soldiers many times by his knowledge and foresight. His greatest ride was made when bearing dispatches from Gen. Crook to be forwarded to Washington, when he rode 101 miles in four hours and ten minutes, using up six horses. Mr. Towse believes that Grouard rendered invaluable service, not only to the army, but to civilization, in assisting in the opening up of the great West.

W. A. Bryan, of the Committee on Ancient Landmarks, reported that a large number of names of historical places to be marked have been recorded. The committee had catalogued 65 various points selected, which were thought worthy of marking. He stated that W. D. Alexander, Mr. Emerson, Prof. Brigham, Mr. Thurston, and himself were ready at all times to receive suggestions as to places of historical interest.

Dr. Emerson said the desire of the Society to preserve landmarks had averted the destruction of the famous "Bell Rock" at Kaimuki. He described it as a large flat rock weighing about three tons near Waiatale on the makai side of the road. It was feared it would be injured or broken up by the extension of the electric road and members of the committee had conferred with the Superintendent of Public Works and the railroad people with the result that it was left alone for preservation. The rock when struck with a stone gives forth a peculiar, bell-like sound.

S. M. Ballou and Dr. Camp were admitted to membership.

CO. "F" SOLDIERS MISSED A FEAST AT WAILUKU

Company "F," of the National Guard, missed a specially prepared luau, a special train and a public reception at Wailuku through a mistake in orders. The luau was to have been given Saturday at Wailuku in honor of the crack Honolulu guard company, but Captain Johnson all unaware of the good things in waiting took his company through on the Kinau to Lahaina and missed the reception.

In spite of the lost luau the soldier boys had a good time on their ten days' camp and tramp, for a part of the time away was spent in a march to the volcano. Besides having a good time, the boys profited greatly by their outing and return with a new and better understanding of a soldier's duty and how it shall be performed. Captain Johnson and his soldier boys have only words of praise for Captain Fetter and the members of Co. "D," and for the courtesies extended both in Hilo and Lahaina. That they are a well behaved lot of boys, the testimony of Rev. Mr. Zimmerman, who was at the Volcano House at the same time as Co. "F," bears out. He was formerly chaplain in the New York National Guard, and is reported as saying that he has never seen a better behaved lot of soldier boys. The company left the Volcano House at two o'clock in the morning, but so noiselessly was this accomplished that none of the guests was aware of their departure, and Manager Blidgood started to awaken them three hours after they had departed.

The company left Honolulu on the Kinau Tuesday, September 8th, at noon, arriving in Hilo on the following afternoon. Thursday was given to preparing camp, for the boys encamped at the headquarters of Co. "D" in the Rainy City, and Friday there was company drill. In the evening a public parade was given, in which Co. "D" and the Hilo band also took part. Saturday afternoon another company drill was given in Honolulu Park, and Sunday afternoon was the exhibition drill for which almost the entire population of Hilo turned out. On Monday morning the company set out for the volcano, taking the train to Mountain View. The remaining thirteen miles on the mountain side were covered in six hours, the boys tramping in heavy marching order, loaded down with haversack, overcoat, guns, ammunition, blankets and mosquito netting. Tuesday the volcano was visited and an exhibition drill was given for the guests at the Volcano House, the soldiers covering about twelve miles in wandering about the volcano. Wednesday morning at two o'clock the boys resumed their march, and covered the thirteen

miles to Mountain View in four hours. Thursday afternoon the company arrived at Hilo and an exhibition drill was given. The same evening a band concert and luau was given by Hilo people for the visitors, and on Friday the boys took the Kinau for home, being escorted to the steamer by Co. "D."

Before the company left Honolulu arrangements had been made to stop at Lahaina, and while in Hilo another letter was received stating that permission to stop on Maui, as long as he saw fit, was received by Captain Johnson. The order stated also that a letter was enclosed telling of arrangements made with Hon. S. Kelimoi for the entertainment of the company, but unfortunately the enclosure was not in the envelope. Consequently the company officers knew nothing of the change of plans, or the fact that Wailuku had arranged a luau for their entertainment. So instead of getting off at Maunaea Bay, where there was a special train in waiting to take the company to Wailuku, the soldiers continued on to Lahaina, where the Kinau landed them at two o'clock in the morning. Only Matt McCann was in waiting and they were given quarters for the night, learning then for the first time of the public reception which had been missed at Wailuku. As it was impossible to make the trip to Wailuku and back in time to catch the Maui, Captain Johnson telephoned to Captain Bal of Co. "I," and the latter, getting as many men of his company together as he could, came down to Lahaina by stage. An exhibition drill was given by Co. "F" at Lahaina in the afternoon, and in the evening the Maui was boarded for Honolulu. No one knows who partook of the luau intended for Co. "F," although it is safe to say that it was not wasted. The company was given a good time in Lahaina, for which thanks are due to Arthur Hirsfelden, although most of the townspeople had gone to Wailuku to partake of the luau.

The company arrived on the Maui the first thing yesterday morning. Captain Johnson and the members of the company all being exceedingly well pleased with the outing. A quietette club accompanied Co. "F," or rather was made up of its members, and furnished music during the camp, and also at the Charity Ball in Hilo. Senator Baldwin and Representative Kelimoi who came down on the Maui yesterday extended an invitation to the company to visit Wailuku whenever it could be done, promising that another feast would be prepared for the occasion. Over \$200 had been raised for the purchase of edibles for the luau and a fine spread had been prepared for the boys.

MOSQUITOES BAD ON THE WHARF

The clerks and attaches of the Inter-Island Steamship Company believe that when the wharf offices are removed to their new location at the Ewa end of the harbor, their nerves will quiet down, and their old friends, the mosquitoes, will die from lack of nourishment. Of all places along the waterfront, the Inter-Island offices have proven one of the most popular resorts for Mrs. Mosquito.

From morning until night the mosquitoes infest the little office, humming about the ears of the employees, wearing the latter out in their attempts to destroy the elusive pests. These mosquitoes are persistent to a marked degree, and life is almost unbearable in the office without a liberal burning of buhae. There seems to be an exceptionally well-developed breeding place somewhere in the vicinity.

It will be no small honor to be Alaska's first delegate, and incidentally the privilege to go to and from Skagway to Washington each session of Congress during the term (sometimes there are three sessions) will make the Alaskan delegate the best paid man in Congress, with the possible exception of Prince Capid of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Washington Star.

ISLANDER DIES IN CALIFORNIA

A telegram was received last night announcing the death of Charles Smith, for over twenty-five years a resident in the State of California. The deceased is an only brother of Henry Smith, clerk of the courts, and Mrs. Caroline Clark, who both survive him. The sad event occurred yesterday in the San Francisco City and County Hospital. The physician in charge, Dr. McElroy, wrote by the last mail to Henry Smith informing him that his brother was afflicted with tuberculosis. It was only yesterday afternoon that Henry Smith made arrangements with the steamer agents to bring the sick man to Honolulu, and a ticket was mailed to the hospital, but death was more swift, and so the program for the sick man's return has fallen through.

Some of the older kamaainas will remember the deceased in his younger days when he worked as a tailor with Messrs. Fisher & Roth and later for Mr. L. B. Kerr. Deceased, who was a first class cutter, had worked with several of the prominent tailors on the coast and was given several offers to come to Honolulu and work, but he preferred to stay in a colder climate and has been away from Hawaii for more than a quarter of a century, making only one visit to his home during all that time.

Deceased, who leaves an only son now in San Francisco, to mourn his loss, was 45 years old.

OF UNTOLD VALUE

The Information Contained in This Honolulu Citizen's Statement is Priceless.

The hale, the hearty, the strong can afford to toss this paper to one side impatiently when they read the following, but any sufferer in Honolulu who has spent a mint of money and suffered hours of excruciating torture caused by kidney complaint, pain in the back and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, or dark-colored urine, will stand in his own light if he does not follow the valuable advice offered by this resident:

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuananu street, clerk, now a collector, writes: "My age is 69 years, and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hillier & Co's Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

"You say you take automobile rides for the sake of exercise?"
"Certainly."
"But where does the exercise come in?"
"Getting out to see what the matter is."—Washington Star.

"Lakeside has two single daughters and an unmarried one."
"Why the distinction?"
"The married one is divorced."—August Smart Set.

THE PARTY PURIFIED

(Continued from page 1.)

Kahalohe of Maui, was a candidate for sheriff on that island but received only one vote. He is quitting the party because he didn't like the way W. F. Pogue has been conducting things. As for C. W. Booth none knew what stripe of politics he had adopted until he did sign the Home Rule rolls.

"Yes, Kumale and I are out of the Republican party," said Jas. H. Boyd yesterday afternoon. "We were kicked out. I have joined the Home Rule party. I don't know whether I will be chosen candidate for supervisor or not, there are lots of men in the field already."

"I don't care to go into the whys and wherefores of quitting. I want alone because I wasn't nominated. Even before I came back from the coast the Advertiser and other Republican papers were attacking me and I have been abused ever since. If the Republican papers and the Republicans don't like the Boyds they don't have to have them. So we simply joined the Home Rulers."

Boyd is reported to have made threats during the Republican convention that if he wasn't chosen there was likely to be "another Curtis Laueken letter."

John C. Lane has been approached by the Home Rulers with an offer of a nomination for supervisor, but he has announced his intention of remaining with the Republican party. He won't lose anything by it.

KUMALE'S HOT AIR.

Jonah Kumale, the erstwhile Republican in name and Home Ruler in action, told his grievances and the reason for his defection from the Republican party, to an Advertiser man about as follows:

"Yes, I've gone over to the Home Rulers and will work hard to elect their nominees. And then, too, the Home Rulers are forcing me to run as Supervisor, and—"

"What do you mean by 'forcing'?" was asked.
"Well, there is a general desire on their part to have me run; lots of them are after me to go on the ticket, and so I've joined them. I'm not sure, however, that I can run. I'm going up to see Attorney-General Andrews about his recent opinion on this subject and get his authorities on the question."

"But I've left the Republican party for good, and—"

"Well, how are you going to explain all the harsh things you said lately about the Home Rulers, saying that if Home Rulers were elected the islands would suffer?"

"I will say that the Republicans have not lived up to their party principles. The Republican party is all right, but the men in it are not. They don't keep faith, and are no good."

"Specify them, Mr. Kumale."

"Oh, I'm not mentioning any names," was the evasive reply.

"Just a blanket statement, eh?"

"Yes."

"What is the main reason you are leaving the Republican party? To get an office?"

"Well, it goes back to the time of the legislature when I was turned down for the speakership."

"You are not content with being in the ranks, but must be a leader, is that it?"

"Well, I think I deserve the right kind of treatment. And then there's other things too. This county ticket of the Republicans is an anti-Hawaiian affair. It is aimed to keep us down, and we Hawaiians won't have it. So my friends in the Home Rule party want me to run on their ticket, and I've quit being a Republican."

Kumale said also that he knew of many Republicans who would follow him.

William Olepau, the "Mark Hanna of the Fifth," overheard the remark, and retorted, "Well, we'll give you a chance for the fight of your life, but you won't win out."

HENRY IS CHAIRMAN

County Committee Is Ready for the Campaign.

The Republican County Committee was organized at a meeting of its members held last evening in Republican headquarters on Fort street. William Henry was elected chairman over J. C. Quinn by a vote of 13 to 6. This was the only contest of the meeting, all other officers of the committee being elected unanimously.

The meeting was presided over by A. G. M. Robertson as chairman of the convention, Ben Zablan acting as secretary.

The following were the officers elected:
William Henry, Chairman.
J. C. Quinn, Vice Chairman.
T. J. King, Treasurer.
E. C. Peters, Secretary.
Executive Committee: Samuel Johnson, Geo. W. Nawakoa, D. Douglas, C. W. Ziegler, Isaac Cockett, Andrew Cox, Horace Crabbe, E. W. Quinn and R. N. Boyd.

The secretary was instructed to request the presence of county candidates at an adjourned meeting to be held Friday evening to discuss ways and means in connection with the campaign.

The October term of the United States District Court will open on the second Monday of October. It will be important in having brought before it the first cases of peonage ever prosecuted in this Territory.

DROWNED IN HARBOR

Body of Mate of Robert Lewers Was Found Yesterday.

The body of Charles J. Ellison, first mate on the schooner Robert Lewers, was found floating in the harbor yesterday morning, and a coroner's jury last evening found that his death was accidental.

Ellison was last seen alive, aboard the schooner about nine o'clock Saturday night. He went ashore Saturday afternoon, and about eight o'clock in the evening returned to the schooner, which is at the railway wharf, and went to his cabin. An hour or so later Captain Underwood saw him come out again and go below. That is the last that anyone saw of him. Ellison was not missed from the schooner Sunday, although late in the afternoon Captain Underwood started an inquiry as to his whereabouts, but without success. His body rose to the surface alongside the Lewers yesterday morning and was discovered by the cabin boy.

The facts given at the coroner's inquest were practically as above. The coroner's jury found "That the said Chas. J. Ellison came to his death in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on or about the 19th day of September, 1903, from accidental drowning in the harbor of Honolulu."

Ellison's home was in San Francisco. He was a Norwegian, about forty years old. He was a Mason and the Masonic lodge had charge of his funeral yesterday.